The Future of Hydrogen & RNG in Canada

Part 4: Pathways for Reducing Heavy-Duty Transport Emissions in B.C.

June 30, 2021





Opening remarks

Simon Dyer

Deputy Executive Director Pembina Institute

Leading Canada's transition to clean energy

The Pembina Institute is a non-profit think-tank that advances a prosperous clean energy future for Canada through credible policy solutions.





Presenting partner



Supporting partners









Moderator

Tahra Jutt

Director, Clean Economy (B.C.)
Pembina Institute



Dave Earle

President & CEO
British Columbia
Trucking Association



Traci Kraus

Director, Government Relations

Cummins, Inc.



Nicolas Pocard

Vice President, Marketing & Strategic Partnerships Ballard Power Systems



Karen Hamberg

Chair Emeritus CALSTART





Speaker

Dave Earle

President & CEO
British Columbia Trucking
Association



De-Carbonization in Commercial Transport

Pembina June 30, 2021

Dave Earle BC Trucking Association

Industry Overview

- > ~60,000 heavy (>11,794kg) vehicles registered in BC
- > ~160,000 medium (>4,527kg, <11,794kg)
- No method to know how many extra-provincial vehicles transit BC; based on fuel taxation data, best estimate is a like number
- > BCTA primarily HD, 50% interprovincial
- > ~16,000 trucking companies registered with WSBC
- > 22 have 100+ employees
- > The most visible sector in Metro Vancouver? Drayage:
 - □ As of Dec 7, 1,661 trucks in the drayage fleet
 - □ About 1% of the industry

Emissions

- > #1 cost for carriers is diesel real motivation to reduce consumption
 - □ BC-based carriers, 29% of operating costs on average, can be up to 51%
- > NOx, SOx, particulate, GHG
- NOx / Sox / particulate addressed in legislation in both the US and Canada, MY trucks 2004, 2007 and 2010
- > Technology was NOT developed
- Eliminated NOx / Sox / particulate, but at significant capital cost, reliability and fuel consumption (5-10% loss)
 - Anyone recall Volkswagen group scandal? Same idea, different execution
- » "Delete" kits, Glider kits, anything to reduce diesel burn
- > Refitting, if possible, leads to a 5-10% increase in GHG emissions

Where Are The Unicorns?

- Nikola (out class 6 and 7 only, partnership with GM)
- > Tesla on the road in 2019. Or 2021. Or....but coming!
- > All major OEMs have projects
 - □ Terminal to terminal, SW and SE United States
 - □ Port of LA/LB − electric ZEVs, Hydrogen Fuel cell
- > In Canada? Electric BYD (~120k range) and Lion (up to ~400km range)
- > No fuel cell, but hydrogen co-burn on the road now

VHS vs. Beta

> Electrification

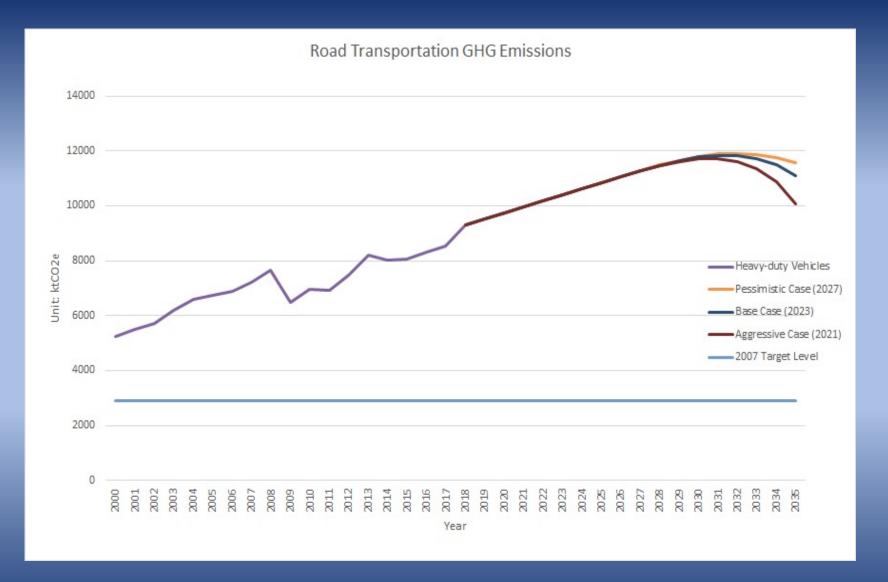
- Unproven, but big potential for RTB
- Infrastructure expensive and not always possible
- No quick emergency recovery, long charging time
- □ Tare (empty) weight penalty = 10% reduction in efficiency
- Scary capital cost

> Hydrogen

- Infrastructure rare and expensive
- □ Grey, blue, green colour matters!
- □ Terrifying capital costs

The Cold, Hard Math

- > Recall, ~60,000 HD vehicles in BC
- > BC's fleet grows by ~600 HD vehicles per year
- > Average MY is 2008; 2.9% average fleet turnover (not linear)
- > At 2.9% turnover per year, ~1,800 fleet sales per year. Add ~600 from growth, and this aligns with the ~2400 new unit sales we hear from OEMs
- > 2008 saw the first ZEV light vehicle sold in BC; 2020, 10% of new car sales
- > Total light fleet ZEV penetration after 12 years? 54,000. ~2.4%
- > 2021 will (*maybe*) see the first ZEV HD vehicle operating in BC



Assumptions, ICBC Data:

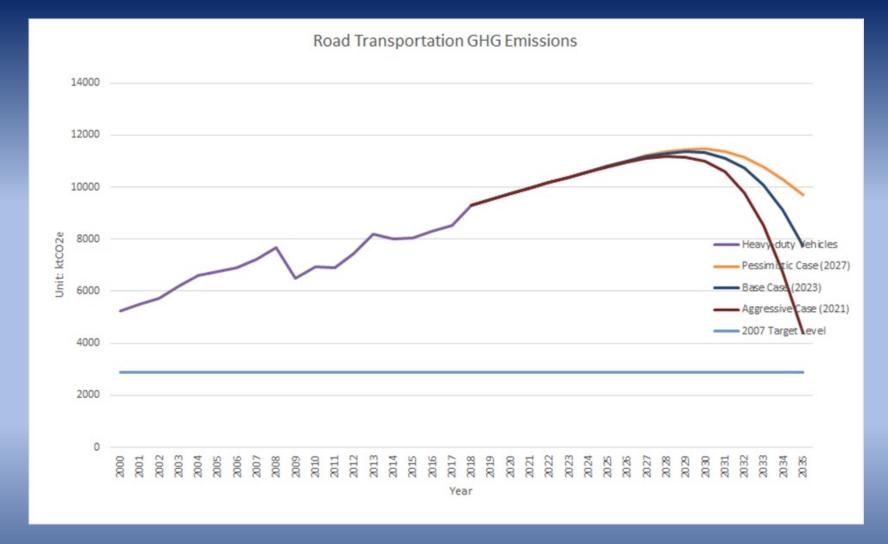
MHD - Class 3 to 6, GVWR 4,527 kg to 11,794 kg (~160,000)

Heavy Duty Vehicles - Class 7 and 8, GVWR > 11,794 kg (~60,000)

Vehicle turnover, based in ICBC data for 2017, 2018, 2019 2.9%/year

MHD zero electric vehicle (ZEV) uptake consistent with ZEV passenger vehicles

2019 Average MY MHD was 2008 (source: ICBC data)



Assumptions:

Fleet turnover rate doubled immediately

ZEV adoption 750% of light vehicle rate immediately

Still not there

To get to 40% of 2007 by

2035 requires 1000%

acceleration of ZEV adoption

AND

fleet turnover of 10%

A 40% reduction from 2007 levels by 2030 would require 100% of all sales to be $\overline{\text{ZEV}}$ as of January 1, 2021.

Do More With What We Have

- > Right sizing big fleets possible, but not small (<30)
 - > Note: 94% of trucking companies <10 trucks
- > HDVE
- > Improve infrastructure (LCV routes)
- > Accelerate fleet turnover
- > Pilot, test, build ZEV infrastructure
- > Remove red tape (e.g. hybrid drive axles)

Thank you



Speaker

Karen Hamberg

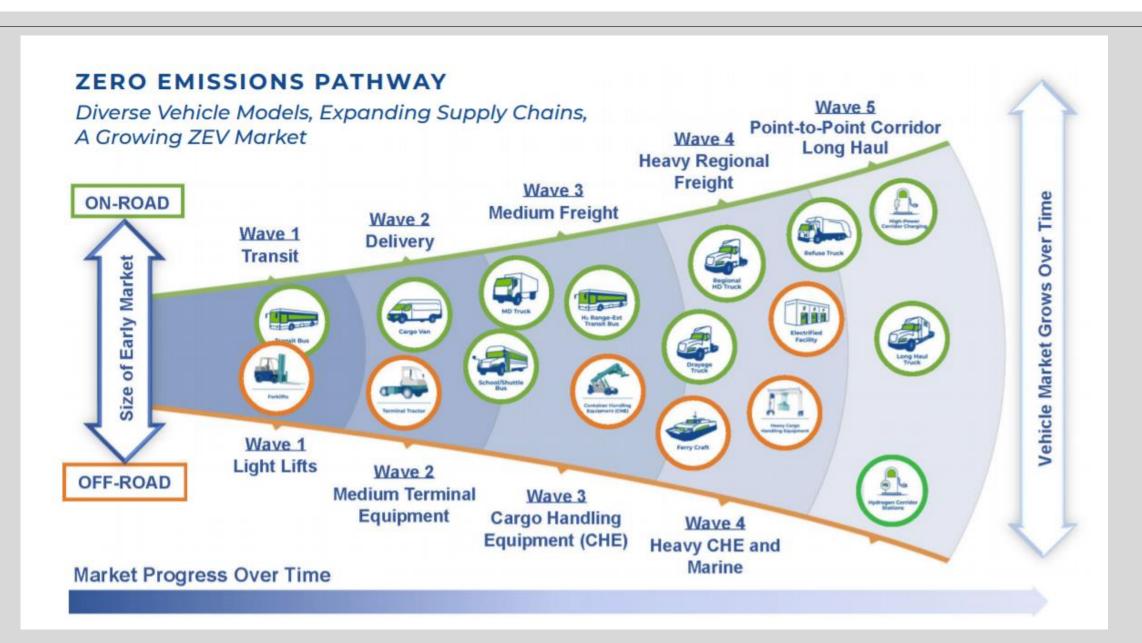
Chair Emeritus

CALSTART

Chair

Clean Technology Economic Strategy Table





Source: CALSTART Global Commercial Vehicle Drive to Zero (available at https://globaldrivetozero.org/about/program/)

Enabling Conditions	Enabling Policies
Model availability	Manufacturer sales requirements
Installed fueling infrastructure	Fleet procurement requirements
Vehicles achieve cost parity	Fleet-friendly purchase incentives
Enabling policies adopted	Congestion zones and pricing
Fleets adopt ZECVs	Preferred access lanes and zones
Demand from freight users	Low/zero emission zones
Residual market value	ICE vehicle exclusion
Supply chain resiliency	Vehicle registration limits
Direct infrastructure investment	Weight exemptions
Fleet education/awareness	Low carbon fuel standards
Successful pilots and demonstrations	Utility regulatory policy
Innovative business models	Aligned jurisdictional policies



Supportive Ecosystems for MD/HD Zero Emission Vehicles



Speaker

Nicolas Pocard

Vice President, Marketing & Strategic Partnerships

Ballard Power Systems

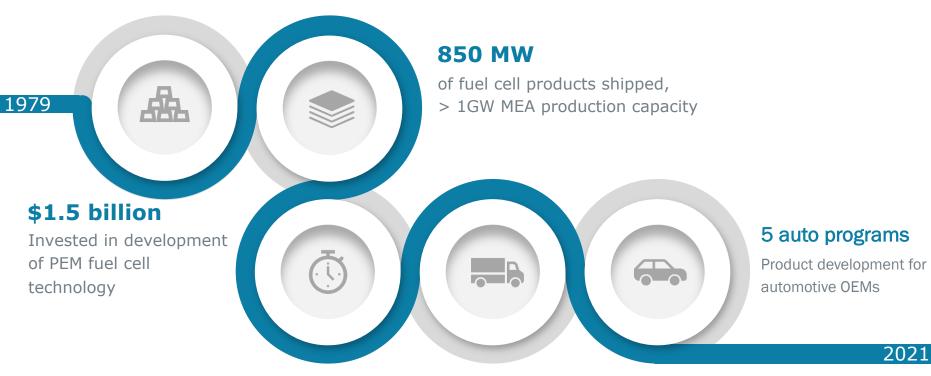




BALLARD

About Ballard

We have fuel cell expertise and experience with leading technology



14 generations

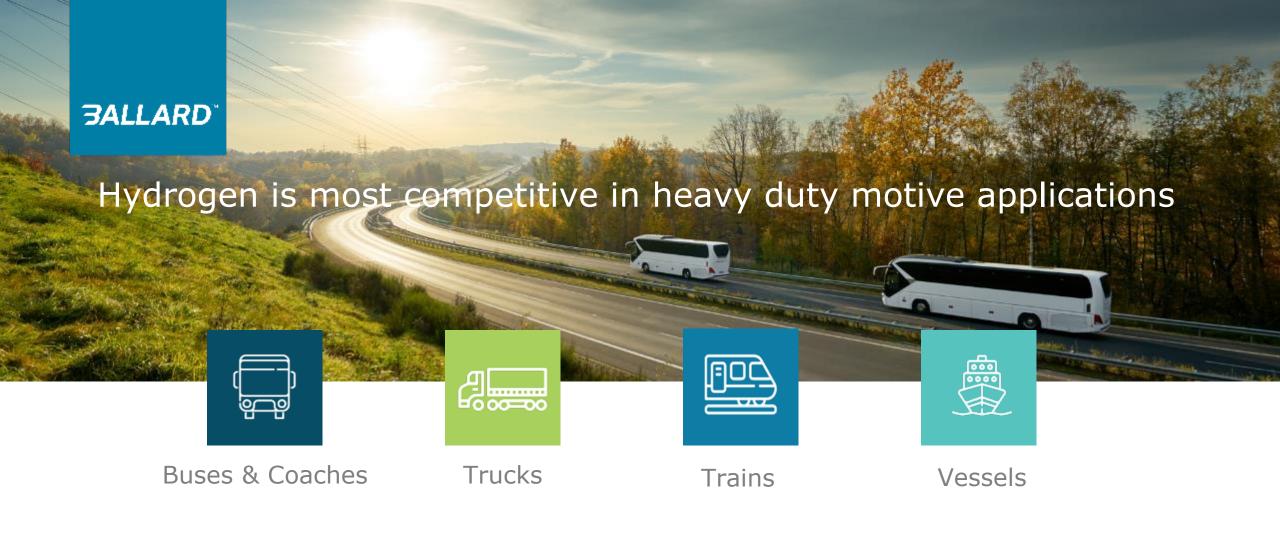
of fuel cell stacks & 8 generations of heavy-duty modules

85M km Fleet experience

Ballard fuel cells powering bus & truck fleets globally

Ballard Today

- 3,500+ buses & trucks operating
- 97% availability of heavyduty power modules in vehicles
- >30,000 hour product lifetime
- >4.5 L/kW power density
- 1,300 patents & applications
- Rigorous technology & product development processes



Fuel cell technology is needed to decarbonize the heavy duty transportation sector



Fuel Cell Trucks: The Best Zero-Emission Alternative to Diesel





longest range





minimal payload impact | long range

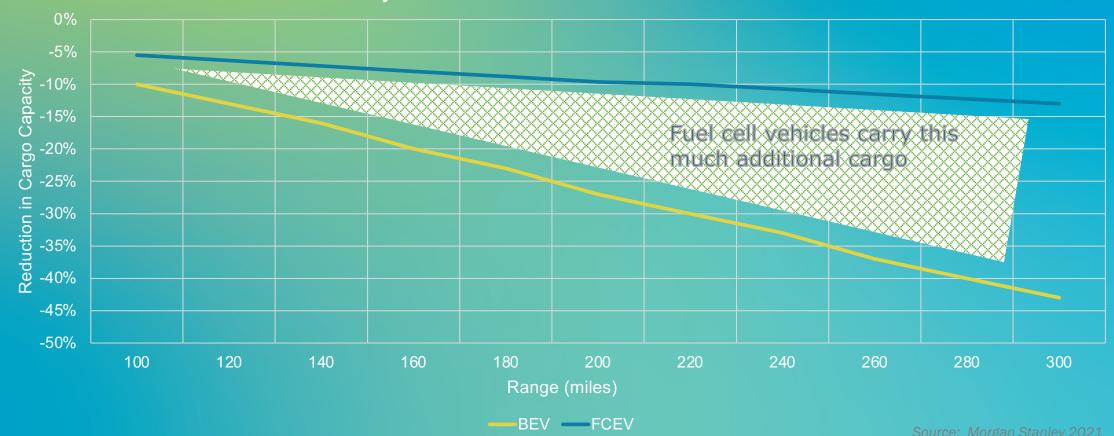


significant payload impact | shorter range

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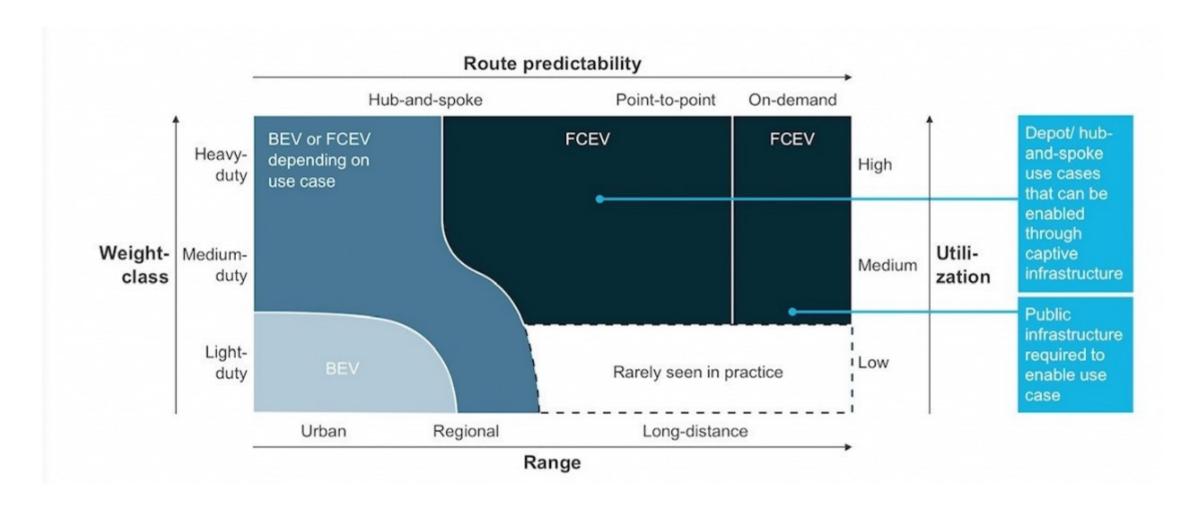
FCEVs offer a 30%+ cargo capacity advantage over battery electric vehicles at a 300 mile range





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Range, weight-class and route predictability make fuel cell powertrains ideal for trucks

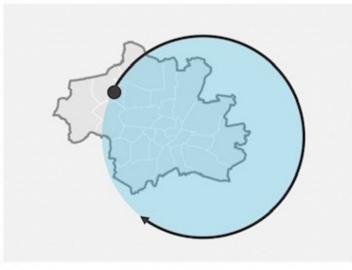




Predictable routes need minimal captive infrastructure to enable zero-emission trucking with FCEVs

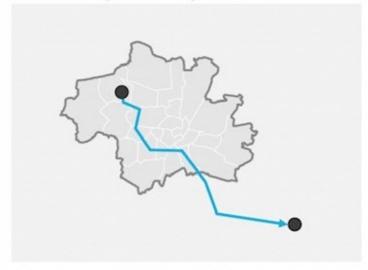
Minimal infrastructure required

Distribution



Round trips from depot with typical driving ranges of up to 350 km
Singular hydrogen refueling station required at depot to refuel fleet

Linehaul/point-to-point



Travel between 2 depots, covering a distance between 150-500 km

Hydrogen refueling station required at each depot served to refuel fleet

On demand



Travel to multiple drop-off locations, covering distances up to 1,000 km

Broad refueling station network required to enable use case

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Trucks powered by Ballard

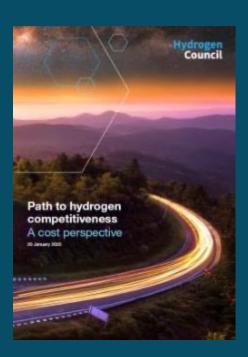
- Over 2,300 urban delivery trucks in service in China (3-9t)
- Class 8 demonstration truck at Port of Long Beach
- UPS Class 7 parcel delivery trucks for California
- 60t truck demonstration project Alberta
- Refuse trucks in Europe
- 26t, 27t and 44t tucks in Europe (H2 Share, Hylix)
- Mining trucks in China and South Africa



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"In less than 10 years, it will become cheaper to run a fuel cell electric vehicle than it is to run a battery electric vehicle or an internal combustion engine vehicle for certain commercial applications."



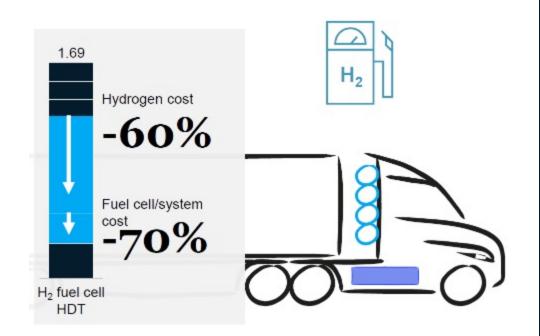


Deloitte/Ballard - Fueling the Future of Mobility (2020) McKinsey & Company - Path to Hydrogen Competitiveness (2020)



Major cost reduction levers are H2 cost, fuel cell stack and system/tank cost

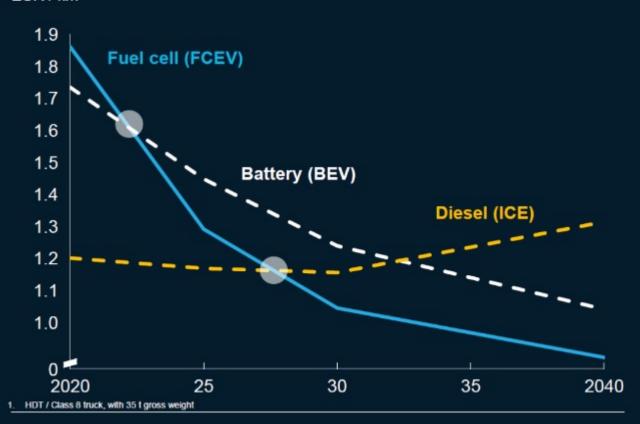
HDT long haul, TCO in EUR/km, Europe







EUR / km







Speaker

Traci Kraus

Director, Government Relations Cummins, Inc.





Pathways for Reducing Heavy Duty Transport Emissions

Traci Kraus

June, 2021

Cummins is a global technology leader with a broad portfolio of power solutions



BATTERY ELECTRIC

HYBRID



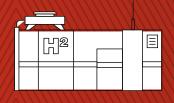
ADVANCED DIESEL



NATURAL GAS



FUEL CELL ELECTRIC



ELECTROLYSIS

We serve many markets and applications



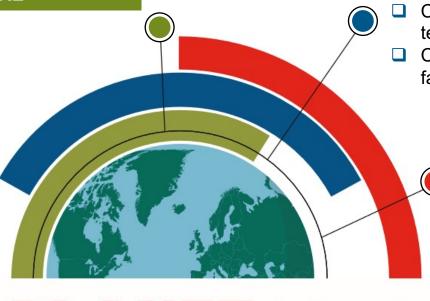
This is not an exhaustive display of Cummins-powered markets. Please refer to cummins.com for the most updated product information.

PLANET 2050 aspirational targets

COMMUNITIES ARE BETTER BECAUSE WE ARE THERE

2050 Targets

- Net positive impact in every community in which we operate = sum of environmental good > local environment footprint
- Near zero local environmental impact



Nothing wasted

2050 Targets

Design out waste in products and processes

Use materials again for next life

Reuse water and return clean to the community

DOING OUR PART TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR EMISSIONS

2050 Targets

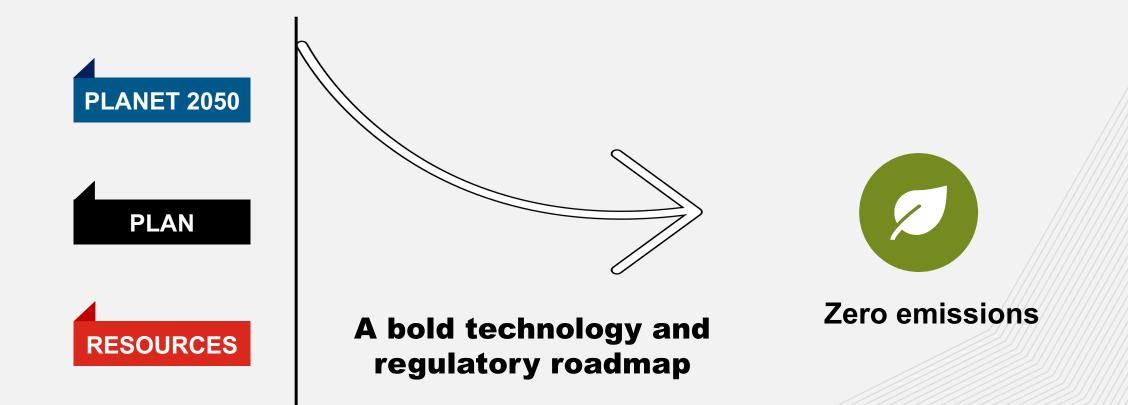
Customer success powered by carbon neutral technologies that address air quality

MOST SUSTAINABLE WAY

Carbon neutrality and near zero pollution in Cummins' facilities and operations

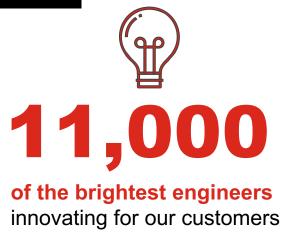
USING NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE

Cummins' Path to Zero emissions



We put our people and resources behind the Path to Zero

RESOURCE S







global technical centers to develop our product portfolio

Core Technologies





ELECTRIFIED POWER

Creating technologies and products for commercial battery electric vehicles

- On-highway: transit bus, school bus, medium-duty truck, walk-in van
- Off-highway: construction equipment, terminal tractor, material handling



FUEL CELLS

Creating and integrating components for hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles and rail

- Electric vehicles: urban transit bus, commercial fleet, utility vehicle, electric lift truck
- Installation: freestanding electrical power plant





HYDROGEN GENERATION -

Creating solutions for industrial and commercial hydrogen generation and MW-scale energy storage

- Industrial processes and fueling stations: PEM generator, alkaline hydrogen generator
- Critical and uninterruptible power supply, power-to-gas technology



Reducing well-to-wheel emissions

ALONG THE PATH TO ZERO EMISSIONS



Innovate and scale low carbon fuels



Modernize the grid and decarbonize with renewable energy



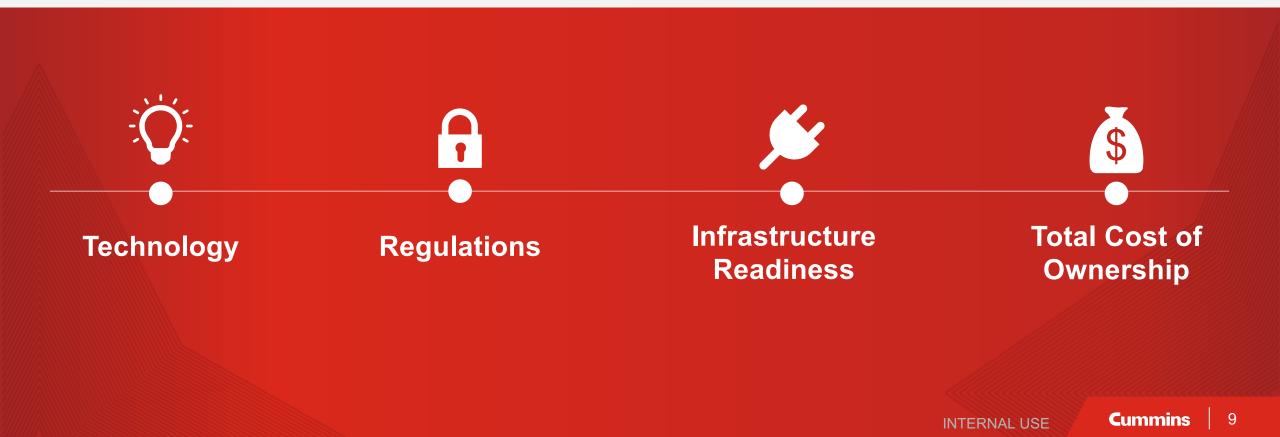
Develop the hydrogen economy



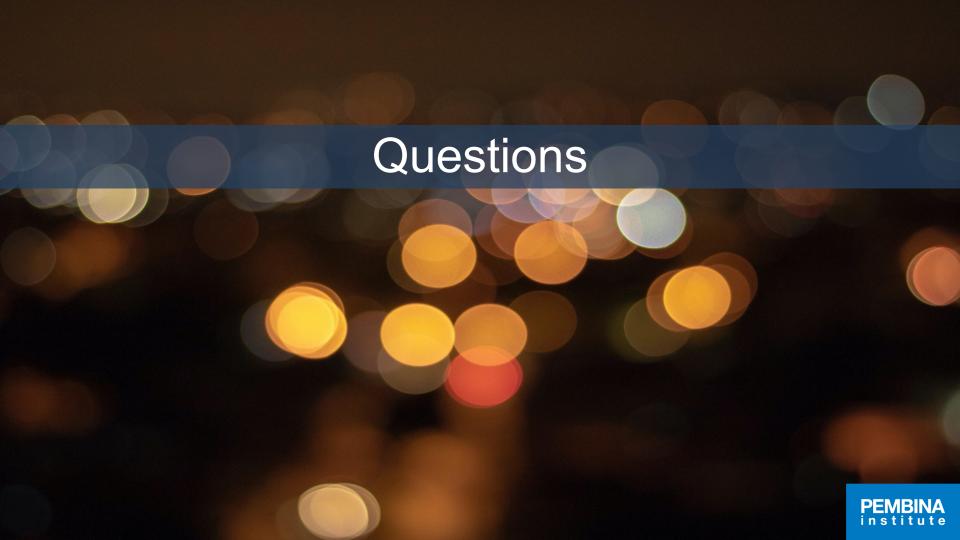
Improve efficiency of converting energy to useful power

Complementary measures

SEVERAL FACTORS NEED TO OCCUR TO ENABLE THE ENERGY TRANSITION







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